

THE REBELLION.

Reports Respecting the Great Naval Expedition.

Anticipated Safe Arrival of the Fleet at its Destination.

Highly Important News from Western Virginia.

Attack on the Union Forces at Gauley Bridge by the Rebels Under Floyd.

The Enemy Defeated by Gen. Rosecrans with Great Loss.

Probable Capture of Floyd's Rebel Army.

Interesting News from Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas, &c., &c., &c.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The Fleet of Steamers Seen off Hatteras.

Captain Ashby, of the schooner *Andromeda*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, via Nassau, N. P., reports seeing, at sundown on the 31st ult.—Thursday last—off Hatteras, a fleet of thirty steamers—no sailing vessels—bound South, wind at the time very fresh from the west.

The Expedition Spoken on Wednesday Morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1861. The great naval and military expedition was spoken at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, in latitude thirty-five degrees thirty minutes, longitude seventy-five degrees, by the schooner *J. M. Houston*. The captain reports that the weather was fine at that time, and that he did not feel the gale until he arrived at the Delaware Breakwater on Friday.

No News of the Fleet at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 3. }
Via Baltimore, Nov. 4, 1861. }
No intelligence whatever concerning the fleet has reached here.

Washington Speculations Respecting the Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1861. No intelligence, official or unofficial, from the naval expedition has been received here later than the report brought by the British brig, that it was off Cape Hatteras at daybreak Wednesday, in good condition and fine weather.

Apprehensions for its safety are generally dismissed.

It is confidently believed that if any serious disaster had befallen it from the recent storm some of the vessels would have been sent back to Fortress Monroe immediately, and the news would have been already received.

The Navy Department received despatches from Fortress Monroe to-day, but nothing in regard to the fleet.

Speculation is rife as to its destination, which still remains a profound mystery. Berwick's Bay, Pecosca, Savannah, Port Royal and Bull Bay, are each mentioned as certainly the point where it is intended to operate; but for once those who do know have kept the secret, and it is probable that the first intelligence we shall receive from it will be from telegraphic despatches from the Southern coast, published in the Richmond papers of to-day.

The fact that nothing has been heard from it at Fortress Monroe is considered convincing evidence that it proceeded safely to its destination.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 2, 1861. *Service* *in Hampton Roads*—Arrival of the United States Man-of-War *Roonke*—News from the Great Fleet—It was seen off Hatteras—General Wool's Assistance to the Expedition—Its Destination Still a Secret, &c.

Since the Baltimore boat left last evening a tremendous gale has prevailed in the Roads during the entire night, and at this moment—four o'clock P. M.—although the sun is shining brightly, still the angry waves are lashing about with great fury and the breakers washing over the wharves and beach. The Georgians, from Baltimore—one of the regular bay steamers plying between this point and the former place, due here at seven o'clock A. M.—have been compelled to anchor in the stream, and transfer the mails and passengers to a tugboat sent to her. At sundown yesterday the United States man-of-war *Roonke* came to anchor in the roadstead, having just arrived from the blockading squadron before Charleston, S. C. She reports having sighted the fleet near Beaufort, N. C., under very favorable weather. The proper destination of the expedition she said nothing of. Although the Associated Press report in yesterday's issue stated that to-day the exact locality to be attacked by Commodore Dupont and General Sherman would be made plain, still, in inquiry of those who are supposed to know, and in fact have assisted the fleet, not the first syllable can be obtained from them. Common rumor has it that Fort Macon is the devoted place the fleet was to make its first move, and that it had been unable to narrow the rumor down to any tangible point. However, in a few days a despatch vessel will inform the public of everything, and all that is required is but patience a few days longer.

To form a small idea of the expedition I will but mention that the troops were provided with a double quantity of ammunition. In addition to that requisition have been made on Major General John E. Wool for more. Although the General was kept in total ignorance of the facts connected with the great armada, its design and

destination, still the staunch hero and patriot did everything in his power to aid and assist General Sherman. He furnished from the enormous magazines in the fort—300,000 musket balls, 100,000 rifle cartridges, 200,000 percussion caps, 50,000 lbs. of cannon powder, 8,000 lbs. of musket powder, 1,000 hand grenades, and many other combustible and destructive materials, to aid in carrying on a successful warfare. The above particulars I received from an officer connected with the expedition, merely to give me an idea of its magnitude and gigantic proportions.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1861.

THE PERSONNEL AND MATERIAL OF THE UNION ARMY. General McClellan has been accepted to-day in ascertaining the strength, condition and disposition of the army of the United States, the command of which he has suddenly devolved upon him. He has called upon the War Department for a statement of the whole number of men, and where posted, and the total estimate of material on hand and how distributed. This information is necessary for the efficient discharge of his duty as Commander-in-Chief of the whole army. He will be occupied for several days in systematizing and arranging these matters so that the burden of the management of military affairs may be safely committed to the Adjutant General's office, and afford the General an opportunity to devote his attention specially to the affairs of the army of the Potomac remaining under his immediate command.

THE CASE OF GENERAL FREMONT.

No authority whatever has been given for the statement that General Hunter has been ordered to supersede General Fremont. The whole Fremont affair was referred by the Cabinet to the President some time ago, and he persistently declines to announce at present his decision in the matter. That he has decided the question is beyond doubt. There is also little question that the decision is adverse to General Fremont. The only evidence to be adduced is circumstantial, but that points inevitably to the change in the command of the Department of the West. On Friday, the 25th of October, despatches were forwarded from the government directly to General Hunter. If they were not intended to recognize him as the chief in command of the department, they could not have been thus directed without offering indignity to General Fremont.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC—THE UNION BATTALIONS ORDERED ON THE REBEL STEAMER PAGE.

The *Rebelle* paid a flying visit to the Navy Yard last night, but brought no news of importance.

Our battery on Pooey's Hill, back of Budd's Ferry, is completed, and was engaged yesterday trying the range of the guns upon the rebel steamer *George Page*, lying in Quantico creek. Three of the shots struck her, with what effect is not known, as she was immediately withdrawn out of sight up the creek, where she will probably be left aground when the tide in the river subsides.

FIRE AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

At one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the lower story of the General Hospital, on Judiciary square, originating at a furnace. The combustible parts of the main building and of the right wing, together with the roof, were destroyed. When the flames were first discovered hurried preparations were made for the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers, about fifty in number. This was effected in good order and with safety to the patients, who are now comfortably cared for in the neighboring City Hall and other buildings in the immediate vicinity. Most of the chamber furniture was saved. The fire raged for hours without any water being thrown upon it. There were about two hundred patients in the building. The physicians and nurses barely escaped with the clothes they wore, and the efforts of those who were present, citizens and soldiers, were directed exclusively to rescuing the sick and wounded, in which important duty was aided by a large detachment of the Tenth United States Infantry, composing the Provost Guard, detailed for that purpose from their quarters. All the patients were saved, and have been transferred to other hospitals, except one old woman, recently sent to the infirmary by the Commissioners of Public Buildings, who is still missing. Three-fourths of the building was completely destroyed. This disaster demonstrates the necessity for the introduction of a steam fire department in this city of long distance, and extremely limited facilities for the extinguishment of fires.

FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC.

The freshet in the Potomac has completely blocked the Long Bridge, and rendered it impassable to-day. Fortunately it was thoroughly repaired last week, or it would inevitably have been carried away by the pressure of the current and the collection of drift pressing against it. The stone causeway between the two wooden parts of the bridge is entirely submerged, and the Virginia end of the bridge is several feet under water.

MARYLAND SOLDIERS GOING HOME TO VOTE.

The first Maryland regiment, attached to General Banks' column, has been granted leave to return home without arms, to participate in the State election on Wednesday. A large number of Marylanders employed in the Quartermaster's Department have been accorded a similar privilege. Thousands of Union voters were driven from Baltimore during the reign of terror there in April, few of whom will be able to return to take part in this election.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE REVIEW OF GENERAL SMITH'S DIVISION.

The grand review fixed for to-day, at Hall's Hill, has been again postponed, on account of the continued illness of General Smith, and the incessant occupation of General McClellan with matters of greater importance.

SMALLPOX IN THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

Several cases of smallpox have appeared on board the Potomac flagship *Harriet Lane*. Two were sent up in the *Herbert*, and the *Powhatan* has gone to the Arsenal wharf to receive others to be brought upon the *Monroe Vernon*.

THE CASE OF COLONEL MILES.

It appears that the Court of Inquiry in the case of Colonel Miles made their report on Tuesday last, but as the evidence was voluminous the general commanding, in the midst of a multiplicity of affairs of vital importance, has not been able to give it consideration.

DEPARTURE OF MRS. LINCOLN FOR BOSTON.

Mrs. Lincoln left Washington this afternoon for Boston, on a visit to her son Robert.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL OF ALEXANDRIA.

The Provost Marshal at Alexandria has for some time past extended his jurisdiction beyond the mere line of military offices, and established a court which had authority to itself plenary authority in the settlement of civil as well as military causes. This has been made a matter of complaint to the President, and an order was issued from the War Department to-day directing General Montgomery, commanding at Alexandria, to have the jurisdiction of the Provost Marshal confined exclusively to such matters as legitimately come under the supervision of the military authorities.

FORTIFYING THE COAST OF MAINE.

The commission appointed by the Governor of Maine, composed of Vice President Hamlin, Hon. R. Williams and John A. Poor, in reference to fortifying the coast of Maine, have had several interviews in reference thereto with the President, who has given it a most favorable consideration, and has transmitted the communications on the subject to the appropriate departments for their action.

FUNERAL OF A SEAMAN.

A detachment of seamen from the Navy Yard this morning attended the funeral of John Walters, one of the unfortunate boat's crew who were drowned at the time of the death of Capt. Ward, and who then received a bullet wound in his breast, under the effects of which he has lingered until the present time.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

The Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now delivering in Washington a thousand tons of

government freight daily, while at the same time the capacity of the road is not worked at its fullest extent. It is said that arrangements are about being made for the laying of a double track from Washington to Annapolis, the latter city to be made a depot.

A sufficient quantity of forage for the use of the government is now being forwarded from Baltimore. The exertions of Gen. Van Vleet and Col. Ingalls, in making ample arrangements for transportation of supplies, are properly appreciated, being deserving of credit.

BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON.

Business generally in this city is brisk beyond any former period. The government's demand upon the railroad and the blockade of the Potomac, however, occasion delays in the prompt receipt of supplies on private account.

HOTELS AND PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSES ARE MAKING EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF VISITORS DURING THE APPROACHING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Kirkwood House, a popular establishment, will be closed until the 15th inst. for this purpose.

THE POST OFFICE RULED ENVELOPES.

The ruled envelopes, having been placed at the same price as the old style unruled envelopes, by the Post Office Department, are rapidly coming into general use, and the returns show their great popularity. Apart from their advantages to correspondents, in enabling the address to be clearly written, postmasters have preserved to them ample space on which to affix the post mark. Besides, the Department is satisfied that the ruled envelope can be easily counterfeited as the former style of envelopes.

CONSUL TO CALCUTTA.

G. A. Purvis has been appointed Consul to Calcutta.

THE HEALTH OF GENERAL LANDER.

General Lander is fast recovering from his wounds. In two or three weeks he will be able to return to duty. His general health has been a good deal impaired by severe labor in the field. It is now much better.

THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF A REBEL.

The private correspondence and memoranda of Colonel Ben H. Berry, of Virginia, at present an officer of the rebel army, was discovered and seized at Alexandria on Sunday. Among the articles seized is a full set of regalia of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, of which Berry is said to be a prominent officer.

INCREASE OF APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

Applications for positions in the army, especially to paymasters, commissaries and quartermasters, are increasing rapidly. Official notice has been given that no more of the above appointments will be made for several months, and when there are they will be made by promotion from the army applicants. Therefore applicants will please take notice that if they expect their claims to be recognized they had better enter in the army at once.

FOREIGN CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Camille Martin as Vice Consul of Spain at San Francisco, and Godfrey Snyckler as Consul of the Principality of Schaumburg Lippe for the United States, to reside at Chicago.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LOUIS, }
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 31, 1861. }

The following is a despatch to the *St. Louis Republic*:

A good deal of excitement has prevailed in camp for some days past respecting the report of General Fremont's suppression, but Washington advices at headquarters mention nothing of the kind.

General Fremont's removal would cause intense excitement, and no little trouble in camp. A number of officers declare that they will resign in that event, or insist upon creating him Dictator of the Southwest, independent of the administration, which is bitterly denounced in camp for its vacillating and injudicious policy respecting this department.

The list of rebels killed in the battle last Friday now numbers 127.

No intelligence has yet been received of General Johnston's occupation of the Missouri.

The cause of the cannonading in the direction of Sarcoxie is still unknown.

THE REBEL FLOYD IN A TRAP.

MASTVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4, 1861.

A gentleman of this city, from Gauley Bridge on Saturday evening, reports that General Floyd had cut a road around the hill where General Rosecrans was encamped, and was shelling his camp.

General Rosecrans was returning the fire, and had shelled two batteries. He had sent a force up the new made road to attack General Floyd in the rear, and would have him completely surrounded.

No rebels had been killed when he left.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL PRICE'S REBEL ARMY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 1, 1861.

A despatch to the *St. Louis Democrat* says:

Our scouts bring this morning definite information that General Price has left Sarcoxie and moved, via Neosho, towards Cassville, Barry county. Opinions differ as to whether he will march north from that point on Springfield, or continue his retreat into Arkansas.

A body of rebel cavalry was seen twenty-five miles south of here. They were doubtless a reconnoitering party.

Generals Pope and McKinty should be here to-day. General Hunter is on the Pomme de Terre, ten miles south of the scene, waiting for rains.

A REBEL CAMP BROKEN UP.

JACKSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 4, 1861.

General Prentiss has broken up a rebel camp in Boone county. Some loss is reported on both sides, but no particulars have been received.

In the absence of other transportation, General Fremont is having provisions forwarded from Tipton on pack mules.

SKIRMISH NEAR LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 3, 1861.

A skirmish took place yesterday, about six miles east of this place, between a small force of Missouri militia, under Major Josephs, and 150 rebels. The rebels were scattered with a small loss.

A battalion of the Kansas Second regiment, recently mustered out of service, were collected in this city and held in readiness to march to the relief of Major Josephs, but were not required. This regiment is being organized.

Portions of Lewis county, Kansas, have recently been pillaged by marauding parties from Missouri.

CAPTURE OF PRESTONBURG, KY.

MASTVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4, 1861.

A messenger in this evening reports that General Nelson took Prestonburg Saturday morning, without resistance. Williams fell back about six miles, where it was expected he would make a stand.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

NAMES OF THE RAIL'S BLUFF PRISONERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1861.

An extract from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 25th ult., gives the names of twenty-two commissioned officers arrived from Leesburg:

Col. Low, Major Bevere, Adjutant General, Assistant Surgeon Bevere, Lieut. Perry, of the Twelfth Massachusetts regiment, Col. Ogden, of the Twelfth New York; Captain Studley, Captain Bowman, Captain Simons, Lieutenant Green, Lieut. Hooper, Lieut. Vassal, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts; Capt. Hoffer, Capt. Markoe, Lieut. Harris, Hooper, Parker, Keown and Kearney, of the First California; Capt. O'Leary, Lieut. Gilverson and Van Vorst, of the Forty-second New York. The whole number captured was 525, including 149 of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, 63 of the Forty-second New York, 154 of the California and 78 of the Twentieth Massachusetts.

The *Dispatch* also says that Capt. G. W. Rockwood, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, and Lieut. McPherson, of the Tenth regiment, had arrived with 132 additional prisoners.

Four prisoners have been brought up from the peninsula, claiming to be deserters from the federal army, namely: Augustus Deane, First Massachusetts; Dennis, New York; A. L. Hartwell, Sixteenth Massachusetts, and John Valer, First New York.

There are now nearly two thousand Yankees in Richmond, and the sooner hundreds are sent South the better.

We are like the man who got an elephant in a lottery—didn't know what to do with it.

The above is contained in the Baltimore *News Sheet*.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Battle Between Gen. Rosecrans' and Gen. Floyd's Forces at Gauley Bridge.

The Enemy Defeated with Great Loss.

Losses, &c., &c.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1861.

The War Department received a despatch this evening from Gen. Rosecrans, stating that Gen. Floyd had made an attack upon him, but that he had repulsed him with great loss.

Gen. Rosecrans further states that one of his officers, with a pretty large force, had got in the rear of Floyd, and the presumption was that Floyd and his entire command would be surrounded and captured.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

CONRADSBURG, Nov. 4, 1861.

A special despatch to the *Gazette*, dated Gallipolis, the 21st inst., says that General Floyd opened fire on General Rosecrans' forces yesterday morning from two points, opposite Gauley Bridge and Camp Tompkins. The telegraph office and the Quartermaster's store are no doubt destroyed.

When my informant left Gauley yesterday the shells of the rebels were aimed at the ferryboats and buildings along named.

The enemy has heavy guns and a large body of infantry. General Floyd's forces opposite Camp Tompkins are not less than 4,000. The number of the rebels at Gauley Bridge and four miles this side is not known.

Telegraphic communication by the Kanawha line is interrupted.

The casualties are as yet unknown.

There has been no communication by telegraph with General Rosecrans' headquarters since Friday afternoon.

The operator at Camp Tompkins at that time reported that the rebels were fighting from two points, but gave no particulars, and immediately afterwards the wire was broken.

The Kanawha river line was working to Camp Bryant, twelve miles above Charleston, on Saturday, but nothing was known there of the affair at Gauley.

A boat left Charleston at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, and arrived at Gallipolis last night, but she brings no information in regard to the affair.

CONRADSBURG, Nov. 4, 1861.

The Commercial has advices from General Rosecrans' headquarters to-day evening.

On Friday morning at eight o'clock the enemy opened fire with two guns at points opposite Gauley Ferry and Camp Tompkins and a noisy fire of musketry. Their object was evidently to cut off the supply trains. They succeeded in sinking a ferryboat on Gauley river, and threw about forty shells into the camp of the Eleventh New York.

One of our men was killed and only about half a dozen wounded. A majority of the shells thrown by the enemy did not explode, and their musketry was wild and irregular.

The ferryboat which had been sunk by the enemy's shot on Friday, was raised last night, and communication across the river restored.

There was no firing on Saturday on either side.

The position of the forces on Saturday evening was as follows:

The rebels were in possession of the left or west bank of New river; Gen. Schock's brigade a few miles above the junction of Gauley and New rivers, on the east side of New river; Gen. Cox's brigade and Gen. Rosecrans' near the junction of the river, and between them and Gen. Benham, below the junction, on the right bank of the river.

It is believed in camp that Gen. Rosecrans' forces are below Floyd's, and catch him.

The loss of telegraphic communication was occasioned by an alarm of the operator, who, when the firing opened, sent a hasty despatch to Charleston announcing a battle, and then commenced to move his office up the Gauley.

He was two or three miles up the river when he was overtaken by orders from General Rosecrans to return, and while returning his wagon was driven over a precipice and the apparatus destroyed.

Floyd's demonstration was rather agreeable to General Rosecrans than otherwise. General Rosecrans was certain that he could hold his own, and expected to lag his assaults.

Colonel Sedgwick, of the Second Kentucky regiment, is reported wounded in the knee, by a splinter of a shell.

ATTENTION, SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A meeting of the Sons of Massachusetts is called for to-day (Tuesday), November 5, at room No. 20 Astor House, at three o'clock, to form a committee and choose marshals for a special service, there to be announced. As this is an important meeting, it is hoped there will be a large attendance of the Sons.

THE FORT WARREN PRISONERS.

BOSTON, Nov. 4, 1861.

J. W. and E. E. Cornell were released from Fort Warren, it being shown that they were Union men; pressed into the North Carolina Militia, and captured at Hatteras.

NEWS FROM THE DRY TORTUGAS.

A letter, written by one of the refractory members of the Thirtieth regiment, at Fort Jefferson, Florida, to his brother in Rochester, states that the Dry Tortugas Island is about one mile in circumference, and that they are building a brick fort upon it. They have already placed in position in it ninety-two guns. When completed it will accommodate three hundred and seventy guns. It has been given the name of Fort Jefferson. The writer states that he was never better held, and has plenty to eat, the delicacies being coconuts, bananas, &c. He likes his situation very much, and had rather be dragging the guns about the fort and wheeling than be soldiering in Virginia. He has been to Key West, and thinks it is the nicest place he has yet seen. The weather is warm, and the climate salubrious.

Movements of General Scott.

Freedom from the responsible duties as Commander in Chief of the Union forces is evidently very beneficial to the health of General Scott. No traces remained yesterday of the fatigue and discomfort he endured during his journey from Washington on Saturday last. A large number of persons called on him yesterday at the Brevoort House; but few of them, however, were admitted to an interview, as the General was engaged during a great part of the day consulting with his relatives as to his future movements. Among those who called yesterday were the following:—General Halleck, General Ripley, General Totten, Hon. George Bancroft, Chevalier Hulsman, John A. King, J. C. Hamilton and Mr. Howland.

General Scott having expressed a strong desire to avoid display in any shape renders it probable that the idea of giving him a public reception will not be carried out. A military display and review of the troops remaining in this city will also be avoided on account of the General's inability to sit on horseback, and the fatigue and exposure to which he would be subjected.

General Scott was in consultation yesterday with his son-in-law, Colonel Scott, in regard to his future movements, and it is believed that the veteran General has definitely decided to visit Europe, and will in all probability leave this country on Saturday next in the steamer *Argo*.

LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. CARRILL.

The Rev. Dr. Carrill, whose name as a lecturer and Catholic preacher has been pretty extensively published in the United States and Europe, has returned to this city, and we believe, intends to appear again frequently before the public in a very short time. During the high mass at St. Peter's church, the day street, the distinguished gentleman delivered a most eloquent discourse, on Sunday, taking for his subject "Indifference in Religion," which was treated in a masterly manner. In the evening he likewise preached at St. Joseph's church, 311th avenue, for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Dr. Carrill has lost none of his vigor as an orator, but his voice does not seem to be so strong and rich as formerly, and his step is evidently infirm.

Movements of the Secretary of War.

Secretary Cameron, of the War Department, arrived in this city on Saturday evening from Washington, having, as has been already stated in this issue, traveled in the same car with the veteran ex-Commodore-in-Chief General Scott, as far as Elizabeth, New Jersey, where the old warrior stopped.

Nothing was definitely known of the movements of Mr. Cameron, until yesterday. It appears that he is on a tour of inspection of the principal fortifications on the Northern coast, and General Totten accompanies him in this highly necessary journey.

At midnight precisely the Secretary of War, in company with the last named officer, Adjutant-General Thomas, General Sanford, and many other military gentlemen, left the Astor House in carriages, and having proceeded to Governor's Island barge house, at Castle Garden, went on board the ferryboat, to inspect the fortifications erected there. The distinguished officials were received by Col. Leomis under a salute of sixteen guns.

Mr. Cameron made a most minute inspection of the state of the fortifications, and their arrangements in regard to foreign invasion, should circumstances so turn out. With respect to their present armament and equipment and their interior arrangements he could find no fault whatever, but spoke in the highest terms of its present efficiency.

At half past three o'clock the party returned to the Astor House, where many visitors were awaiting the arrival of Secretary Cameron to pay their respects, which he received the gentlemen up to dinner hour. Archibald Hughes and other gentlemen of New York were invited to dine with Mr. Cameron in the evening.

The Secretary of War will visit West Point to-day, and will leave this morning by the eleven o'clock cars. He will return to New York in the afternoon, and his further movements will then be decided on.

Serenade to Secretary Cameron.

SPECIAL OFFICER OF HONORABLE SIMON CAMERON, SECRETARY OF WAR, COLONEL JOHN COCHRANE AND ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS—ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO THE CHIEF OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

AN OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT, ETC.

The Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, having arrived in this city yesterday, the Union Club of New York proceeded to the Astor House, where the honorable gentleman is stopping, and serenaded him, with the band furnishing the music. At about eleven o'clock P. M. the rotunda was filled with gentlemen, anxious to hear a few words from the head of the War Department, and before the honorable gentleman was prepared to address the people gathered there the place was crowded with soldiers, and it seemed the presence of several of our policemen to keep order.

Shortly after eleven the Hon. Simon Cameron descended the steps leading to the rotunda, and was received with deafening cheers, and at the same time the band struck up an exhilarating air. As soon as the excitement subsided the Hon. John Cochrane introduced the Secretary of War to the popular and enthusiastic crowd. He